## HOW THE PUBLIC IS IMPOSED UPON

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

For The Sake Of Profit They Will Sacrifice Principal, Health, Etc.

Enserupulous dealers are trying to sell ordinary Clauber Salt or a mixture of Seidlitz Powder as "Artificial Carlsbad Salt," "Sprudel Salt," "German Salt," or "improved Carlsbad Salt." and under other similar names. The Natural Remedies of Carlsbad cannot be intimated.

"What Nature makes,man cannot improve. Artificial made wihes will never replace the natural juice of the grapes. Neither can the natural waters of Carlsbad, nor the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt be replaced by the cheap substi-tutes offered to a guileless public for the sake of the larger profit made thereon, by these unserupulous dealers.

No one would buy artificial wines knowing ly. Why buy the imitations of the Carlsbad products, when your health is at stake?

The Carlabad Sprudel Waters are a spe for all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, and mave been used with great benefit by hundreds of thousands of people. The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is evaporated from the Sprudel Water at Carlsbad, is an excellent Aperient, Laxative and Diarectic; is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves toracious bile, allays icritation, as most catherties do. The summer months when plenty of out-door exercise can be had, are the most desirable for the "Carlshad Cure." Use the imported Carlshad waters, or if it is not convenient to use the waters, or when a more decided laxative effect is desired, use the Carlabad Sprudel Salt.

Insist upon the genuine, which is imported direct from Carlshad, and must have the signature of Eisner and Mondelson Co., Sole Agents for the U. S. 153 & 154 Franklin St., New York, on every bottle.

Water Too Mach for an Arizona Mob. Right in San Francisco today lives a man who was a ringleader of a mob in Tueson that was folfed in a most peculiar way in an attempt to lynch a prisoner who was charged with murdering a prospector. Court was in session at the time and the prisoner was confined in a cell in the Tugson.court house, through the main entrance of which was the only way of access to the jail from the street. An adjournment had been taken for the day, and, as it happened, the only man left at the court house was the jainter, a slow, methodical old fellow named Hand.

Rumors had been circulated for several days that an attempt would be made to lyfith the prisoner referred to, but as no demonstrations had been made the sheriff had grown careless, and had removed the guard. Just about the dusk of the evening in question, the old janitor, who was enjoying a smoke on the court house steps, saw a mob approaching, and in an instant realized its meaning. Slowly removing his pipe from his mouth, he laid it carefully aside and stepped into the corridor of the building

A section of fire hose stood near, and deliberately unreeling it, he screwed it onto the hydrant and adjusted the nozzle. He stood there in readiness, and when the leader of the mob reached the doorway he turned the water on full force. Owing to the great elevation of the reservoir the pressure is enormous, and the stream as it struck the leader staggered him. He hesitated and turned to face his companions. That settled it, and before they could re cover from their surprise every man in the mob was drencked from head to foot.

The stream seemed to increase in force and volume, and one after another the would be lynchers fled. In five minutes not one of them could be seen in any direction, and when the sheriff put in an appenrance old Hand had reeled up the hose and was again scated on the steps smoking away as if nothing had happened -- San Francisco Call.

The Machinery of the Modern Factory. Not less striking than the wonderful ingenuity of the machines in the woolen factory of today is their multiplicity. We find not only a separate machine for each of the twenty-three different operations enumerated by Ure in 1991, but we also find in the larger mills great numbers of

these separate machines. A modern factory is, therefore, something almost entirely different from anything which existed a century ago. - It contains vast rooms, each devoted to separate branches of the industry. In one we find the scotteing machines; in

another, the carding machines; in another, if it be a wested mill, the combs and gilling machines, in another, long rows of whirling spindles tire the eye, and in another, the elatter of hundreds of looms suggests pandemonium. Everything is systematized, and the surroundings of the operatives, with abundance of light, with perfect ventilation, with steam heat, with convenient retiring rooms, justify the statement that the gain of the manufacturer through improved machinery is no greater than the gain of the operative which has come through the accompany ing improvement in the construction and arrangement of the buildings in which these operations are conducted .- S. N. D. North in Popular Science Monthly

An Approach to Perpetual Motion. A clock is to be seen at Brussels which somes about as near being a perpetual motion machine as can be invented, for the sun does the winding. The following is the method by which it works: A shaft exposed to the solar rays causes an up draught of air, which sets the fan in motion. The fan actuates mechanism which raises the weight of the clock until it reaches the top, and then puts a break on the fan till the weight has gone down a little, when the fan is again liberated, and proceeds to act as before. As long as the sun shines frequently enough, and the machinery does not wear out, the clock will keep in perpetual motion.-London Tit-

Erect Upsided Trees.

Gravitation seems to have no power over the growth force in trees. I knew of a tree once nearly on a line between two neighbors. One wanted it cut because it shaded his garden. The other insisted on keeping it because it was too pretty to cut. It was a white pine. The one then cut off all the branches, close to the trunk, so as to unshade his ground. One would have thought so much weight on one side would have curved the trunk. Nothing of the kind. The leading shoot went up as plumb and straight as ever.—Thomas Meehan in Philadelphia Ledger.

Dr. Millingen mentions the case of a man who died in a public house, and who was found to have several clasp knives with the blades blunted and the handles partly worn away in his stomach.

A Million Friends. A triend in need is a friend indeed, and act less than one mulion people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Mathews Bros', drug store, Large bottles 5oc. and \$1.00.

Going to Church in Mexico. One class of Mexican buildings there is whereof, save only at night, the doors never are closed-the churches. From dawn un til darkness comes again the church doors stand open, and whoever will may enter to

seek solace in prayer. Though less than in the period preceding the passage of the laws of reform—which swept away at a single blow the priestly rule that under-mined the civil power-the church is an active part of Maxican daily life. Going to church is not an office fixed for a small part of a single day in the week and cele-brated only in garments of price, every day and all day long there is a constant flow and ebb of humanity through the friendly open doors to and from the friendly shelter from the sorrows of the world.

In the very early morning working peo-ple—cargadores and aguadores and such like humble folk-surrender a few minutes of their working time that they may begin their day with prayer. A little later come the house servants on their way home from market, bringing their market bell kets with them, and usually having in At 8 o'clock the mass is celebrated, when the churches; and thereafter, being clad in black and wearing lace mantillas, add greatly to the picturesqueness of the streets as they go homeward.

Then come the venders of milk and vege tables and poultry and wood and charcoal and other household supplies—country very carefully the reorganization of people who wish to make their sacrifice of prayer before daring forth from the city, and who, if they have had luck in their small cheatings, may be disposed also to thanksgiving. Even on a Sunday-the only day that he would be sure of finding the doors open-a charcoal seller would not be encouraged to hitch his donkey to a lamp post in front of a fashionable church in New York, and thereafter to enter the church and say his prayers. Quite the contrary. Harper's Weekly.

Phosphorus Produced by Electricity. The large and increasing demand for phosphorus, not only for the manufacture of matches, but for its subsidiary applications in the organic syntheses which form one branch of modern chemical industry, and in the production of many of the phosphor alloys that have recently come into vogue, has made the question of its eco-nomical production of much commercial importance, as well as of technical interest. In the method of manufacture at present generally employed, the chief cost lies less in the raw materials than in that of the plant and labor necessary for the production of phosphorus from them. Electricity has been introduced into this process with increased yield and decreased cost.

The new process is quite simple, consisting merely in feeding in the raw materials, passing the current between suitable electrodes, and collecting and condens ing the volatized phosphorus in the usual way. When it is remembered that for merly mineral phosphates had to be treated with sulphuric acid, the liberated phosphoric acid separated from the calcium sulphate produced at the same time by filtration, the solution of the former concentrated by evaporation, mixed with charcoal and heated strongly in small retorts, before reaching the stage in which the mere application of current now brings the raw material, the immense advantage of the new treatment will be seen.

The most important feature involved is the application of heat in the very spot where its usefulness is greatest, doing away at one stroke with the clumsy practice of external firing at present employed in this and many kindred industries .-New York Telegram.

Mildred's Prayers.

Little Mildred, a sweet, golden haired "tot" of six, had been taught to say, "Thank God for a good breakfast" or dinner or supper, as the case might be, after a

The other morning her parents, for good and sufficient reasons, restricted her to out meal for breakfast. When she had finished she clasped her little hands and began, "Thank Godsfor"-

Then the raspberries and the ham and eggs and various other appetizing things that she had not been allowed to partake of attracted her attention. She paused for a moment, and then letting her hands fall to her side, while a took of deep dejection overshadowed her pretty face, she said: "Oh, God, I'se only had oatmeal for

breakfast this morning. Amen."
Her mother, like most good and devout mothers, has taught her that if she wants anything and is a good girl and prays for it she will be sure to get it. The other night she overheard little Mildred praying earnestly in her childish way for a veloci-

"'Cause you know, God," added the child, in conclusion, "I'se been a good girl, and mamma told me that if I was a good girl and asked you for anything you would let me have it. Amen."

Now the mother is much perplexed because she doesn't want Mildred to have a velocipede and at the same time she doesn't want to shake her childish faith in the

efficacy of prayer. I think that it will end in Mildred's getting the velocipede.-New York Herald.

A Newspaper Man Sells Langtry a Mine. There are incidents of Langtry's visits to California which are of interest and which have never been published. It has been said, and with truth, no doubt, that she did many shrewd things in the way of advertising. At one time she rented a house somewhere out in the Mission and tried to make everybody believe she intended to remain there until gathered to her father's, when she would be laid away in an elaborate vault in Laurel Hill cemetery, or some other city of the dead. But it was all a

Then she bought some ground over in Nevada, had a hole dug in it and called it the Langtry mine. Sam Davis, a well known newspaper man, says he sold her the ground for \$200. She was in the statue scene of Galatea in "Pygmalion and Galatea," and during the scene Davis was in the wings. She dared not move a muscle. He said in a low voice: "Is it a bargain for \$300? I'll consider that it is if you don't shake your head." The statue remained still, and when the Lily came out afterward she was so taken with the originality of the scheme that she paid the money over at once.--Cor. St. Louis Republic.

Manilla rope is made in the Philippine islands of the stem of the banana. This stalk, which usually grows to be six inches in diameter and from fifteen to twenty feet high, has a very valuable fiber from which are woven beautiful textile fabrics. Many of the finest India shawls and wrappers worn by the ladies of fashion are manufactured from this fabric. So, too, an excellent article of paper is made from it .-Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Always Boff Milk. Housekeepers who purchase their milk are urged to boil, the same as soon as they receive it, not only because it will keep sweet longer, but because the process de stroys all disease germs, and, thereby, renders it safe. The fact was long ago established that milk is a frequent medium for the transmission of disease, the germs of which it has accidentally absorbed; also that certain diseases occur in cows in consequence of which their milk is tainted, and may give rise to kindred diseases in the consumers. All dangers from these sources are obviated by a thorough boiling .- Boston Herald.

# GENERAL NEWS

Earnings of the Philadelphia, Read-

ing and New England railroad are improving, the "lean" period-from November to March - having passed. During the latter month gross earnings amounted to \$51.236.53 while operating expenses were \$38,644.92, thus leaving net earnings of \$12,591 61, or about \$2,000 more than r quired to cover rentals and other leased line operations, taxes, etc. The company is lolding its own very well, not only meeting the above-named charges promptly, but also paying floating debt interest, etc. The next five months should be good ones for the road, as special efforts are being made the women of the upper classes—the men the transportation of through passeng are conspicuous by their absence—through ers to and from New York city, and in addition it is working on friendly terms with the New York, Ontario and Western, the New York, Susquebanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the New York and New Eng-

the latter, and it is also keeping an

open eye on the Reading, expecting to

shape. -- Philadelphia Stockholder.

In one of the Smithsonian publications Professor Orton argues that the natural gas supply of Ohio and Indi ans-which exists in the Trenton limestone rock of a porous nature-is forced out of the rock by salt water which perolates through the latter, being held ack by gas in its natural state notil the gas pockets or cavities are tapped by wells, when, as the pressure is thus reduced, the water percolating through the rocks continues to keep up the pressure of gas through the wells and in the mains. According to Professor Orton's investigations, the salt water which is found beneath the gas usually rises in the wells to a height corresponding with the level of Lake Superfor, and there is, he thinks, a connec tion between the water penetrating the porous rocks in which the gas is found and that of Lake Superior.

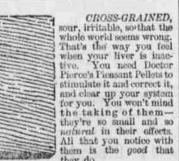
An English electrical paper published he following article on the Jex overhead system of electrical propulsion. It is an overhead system in which the overhead wires run transversely across the street at intervals equal to about the length of a car; above the middle of the track the wires are cut and joined with an insulator, all the wires at one side being positive and those on the other negative; there are two contract devices on the ear, one for each polarity, and they are of sufficient length to touch one wire before leaving the other; by this means no ground return is required. In another issue of the same paper a modification of this system is described in which an insulated conductor is surrounded by a conducting tube in insulated a ctions with means for connecting these sections with the conductor, operated by a magnectic device carried by the car; it is suggested that this device would be of great use in temporary military lines to be laid in case of war; neither of the methods has yet been used in

A telegram from Duluth, Mian., says that a very unusual iron transaction has just been closed here between the Minnesota Blast Furnace company, of Duluth, and a leading Pittsburg steel maker. The latter has bought from the iron company about \$30,000 worth of pig iron, to be shipped at once by rail to Pittsburg. There will be between three and four full train loads of iron and the first lot has already gone forward. Satisfaction is expressed at the price. This sale is directly due to the coal strike in the east, but it is the first time that any company so far west has been patronized by eastern manu facturers.

Nearly all the collisies in the Hazle ton region remain idle with a large body of water to contend with. Evans colliery is reported to be in a very bad condition. Two pumps were lost in Coxe's No. 1 mins. Van Wickle's No. 2 slopes are well filled. The "Beaver" slope pump was removed and the dia mond drilling machines covered. The Wharton slops is being filled rapidly and no pumping is being done, since the water in the big vein is so very high. Janesville slopes are in good condition, their pumping facilities being the best in the region.

It is probable that a crisis in the bi tuminous coal strike will be reached early next week, and present indicaions point either to a settlement or to bleodaned. Operators in this state will, early in the week, announce to their miners that they cannot afford to advance wages at present, and will insist upon the men returning to work on a given date, probably June 1, or lose their positions permanently. The miners regard this "threat" with some incredulity, and hold that it is a final effort to weaken their ranks. The importation of labor from other states means one of two things: either the miners will recognize that they have been defeated and voluntarily return to work, or they will endeavor to prevent the new men from taking their places, in which case scenes of riot witnessed in the coke region a few weeks ago will be repeated. It is clear, in any event, a crisis will be reached in the situation next week.

A number of Scranton capitalists have organized a company for the purpose of utilizing the waste culm from the coul breakers. This company with M. Dolphin, formerly of the Hillside colliery at Pittston, as manager, have lessed from the New York and Pittston Coal company Brown's culm pile,



All that you notice with them is the good that they do.

In the permanent cure of Billousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Indigestion, Sour Stomache, Dizziness, Sick or Bilious Hendaches, and every liver, stomach, or bowel disorder, they're quarasteed to give satisfaction, or the money is returned.

Don't tinker at your Catarrh with un-known modicines. It's risky and dangerous. You may drive it to the lungs. Get the Remedy that has cured Catarrh for years and years—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The makers guarantee it to cure, or benefit, in the worst cases.

which they expect to convert into marketable fuel, and to this end they will erect the necessary screens, etc., as soon as possible. The land in ques-tion, says the Pittston Gazette, is owned by the New York and Pittston Coal company and Mr. Dolphin received permission from them to lay his tracks, but is having some trouble with a few living near by, through whose properties he wishes to run his tracks.

Al! of Pardee & Co.'s mines in the vicinity of Hazleton were flooded durng the recent storm and every effort is being made by that firm to put their mines in a condition to operate. A. Erikson and Harry H. Fuller, two submarine divers, arrived from Philadel-phia, and in company with Assistant Superintendent Yeager, Foreman Newton Boone and a party of miners entered Hazle mines slope at about 10 o'clock for the purpose of attempting to recover a pump which was submerged at what is known as the rock slope. Should they be able to start this pump, their wake a little dog, whose decorous gravity suggests the possibility that in these early devotions he also has a share. being located on its lines. It has ar-The water in the other slopes is ranged with the New York Central for being lowered rapidly. - Hazleton

Restriction of iron production has continued in the week, and the complications due to the coal strike have increased. There has been a drop of fully 35 per cent. since April 1, in the output of pig iron and the weekly production, today, is but little in excess of 80,000 tons, as against about 130,000 tons when April came in. The scarcity secure advantages of a substantial sort of Bessemer pig has been further emfrom both when they are again in phasized, and the Pittsburg transacwhich the wildest predictions of three weeks ago fell short of.

Why the Typewriting Machine Is for Sale. There is a young lawyer in this city who does a little literary work outside of his profession, who got himself a typewriter as an aid to his labors, and now he says that he is on the verge of insanity. And he lays it all to the typewriter. When he first sat down to the machine, he says, he thought that it would be an easy thing to master it, but in a few moments his hands were going round in circles over it in vain attempts to find the letter that he wanted That was only the beginning, however, for taking the matter up on a scientific basis he set forth to learn the exact location of all the keys.

By the end of the first day every word that he heard in conversation set him to figuring out where each letter would be on his keyboard-whether in the first row or the second or the third, or on the left or the right of the middle line of the key board. And then he would try to recall what little disk he had to strike to make a per cent. mark, and what for the dollar sign, and what for quotation marks, and what for a dozen other marks, each one of which had to be made in a special way. And at end of two months of practice, when he could strike off the words at a rate that made the machine rattle and was beginning to think that he was quite

an operator, he sat down for a little test. He had a friend to read to him, and for two minutes wrote with his pen. The result was thirty words for each minute written very legibly. Then he tackled the typewriter. The machine made a great racket, and he thought that he must be making a new record. When the second two minutes were up the perspiration was dropping from his brow. The count showed to the credit of the second test just forty words, and of them just nineteer were spelled wrongly through the striking of wrong keys, and which had to be corrected. A typewriter little used may be obtained at a very low figure.-New York Times.

How Indians Eat Grasshoppers. When California was first settled by the whites immediately after the discovery of gold, there was estimated at that time to be over sixty thousand Indians

There were several large campoodies on the Consumnes river, and an invasion of grasshoppers, which we look upon as a calamity, to them was a veritable blessing remember very well the great "grass hopper year," as it was called. It was in 1855. During the last of May and the first of June the entire counties of Sacramento and San Josquin were covered with locusts or "hoppers" and nothing to equal it has been witnessed in the state since.

With the Digger Indians the grasshoppers are a great luxury, and are used as meat and eaten in various ways. That year Indians swarmed into the valleys from the mountains and had a royal feast for several weeks. Some would catch the grasshoppers, thread them on a string, hang them over the fire until done brown then eat them from the string the same as children do popcorn.

Others would set the grass on fire, which both disabled the "hoppers" and cooked them, when they were picked up and eaten or stowed away for future use. The most popular way, however, when the "hoppers" were thickest, was to dig a hole so deep that they could not jump out, and driving them to the center and into the receptacle prepared for them.

In this circle, which sometimes covered many acres, were all the women and children in the camp. They carried a brush in each hand and would drive the "hoppers" without difficulty. When the drive was over the "hoppers" were put in bags and baskets, saturated with salt water and laid to one side for use in winter. They are eaten then as white people do shrimps, They are also mixed with acorn or seed meal, after being ground into paste.-Sacramento News.

The Man Who Eats Hastily.

We quite agree with a sensible writer that a fast eater may be a well informed man, but he can never be a man of taste simply because he lacks the gift of appreciation. He may swallow the contents of scores and hundreds or even thousands of books and any given quantity of thoughts, facts and statistics as he gorges his food, but he will not be a man that loves the beautiful either in art or nature. He will not care a whit about sunsets or the choicest groupings of wood and water, and a panoramic exhibition or the scenery of a playhouse will suit him better than the delicate graces of a Leslie or a Newton.

He may roar over the rich humor of a Smollett, because it is at the same time broad and obvious; but he will never detect the subdued, quiet manifestation of the same quality in a Goldsmith, or relish the exquisite pleasantries or yet finer pathos of Charles Lamb. He may enjoy jests of Mark Twain, but he will be bline to the shy and elusive pleasantries of Hawthorne; and as for moting the lights and shadows, or feeling the more hidden beauties of poetry, how can it be expected of a person that can eat brook trout or English sole as fast as he eats halibut, or partridge as hastily as he cats goose?-Professor Matthews in Boston Traveller.

A very good waterproof blacking is MT. PLEASANT composed of the following ingredients: Two onnces of beeswax, two ounces of tallow, two onnees of spermaceti, one tablespoonful of lampblack. Mix all well to gether and stir well. Apply warm with a brush and when cold polish like ordinary blacking. Broken ends of candles will do for the spermaceti.

It has always been considered that the English get the most peculiar pronunciation from the spelling of their proper names. But the States are bound to get ahead. In Florida there is a family who spell their name Euroughty and pronounce it Darby.

## Spring Ginghams.

We have placed on sale our line of Ginghams for the coming spring and summer. Finer Goods, More Tasteful Colorings and Lower Prices than ever before, are what will recommend them to our patrons.

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Sixteenth street, one block east of Broadway.
at Union Square, New York.
American plan, \$5.50 per day and upward. COYNE HOUSE, European plan: good plied with the best.
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SCRANTON HOUSE, near D. L. & W. pas-senger depot. Conducted on the European plan. VICTOR KOCH. Proprietor. G RAND CENTRAL. The argest and best equipped hotel in Allentown, Pa; rates \$2 and \$2.50 per day.

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MEGARGEE BROTHERS, PRINTERS twing warehouse, 130 Washington ave., Scranton, FOOTE'S LIVERY, 1833 Capouse avenue.
First class carriages. D. L. FOOTE, Agt.
Funeral Director and Embalmer.

FRANK P. BEOWN & CO., WHOLE sale dealers in Woodware, Cordage and Oil Cloth, 730 W. Lackawanna avenue. EZRA FINN & SONS, builders and contractors. Yards: Corner Olive st. and Adams ave.; corner Ash st. and Penn ave., Scranton

THE

## Thatcher

IS THE BEST. Get prices and see the furnace and be convinced. A full line of HEAT-ERS, Appello and Gauze Door Ranges.

CONLAN'S HARDWARE

PITTSTON PA.

## CENTRAL RAILROAD OF N. J.

Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1894.

Time Table is reflect May 20, 1891.

Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8.20, 9.15, 11.30 a.m., 12.50, 2.03, 3.00, 5.00, 7.25, 11.05 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a.m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m.

For Atlantic City. 8.20 a.m.

For New Yerk, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.23 (express) a.m., 12.30 (express) with Buffet parlor car), 3.30 (express) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

parior car), as texpress p. Ha consideration of the p. m.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, BethleHem, Easton and Philadelphia, 8.33 a. m.,
12.03, 13.03 a. 0.00 (except Philadelphia) p. m.

Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at
8.20 a. m., 12.50 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via
Allentown, 8.20 a. m., 12.50, 5.00 p.m. Sunday,
2.15 p. m.

Allentown, 8.30 a. m., 12.50 a.00. p.m. Sameny, 2.15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.20 a. m., 12.16 p. m.

Returning, leave New York, foot of Liberty street. North river, at 4.10 (express) a. m., 1.10, 1.30, 4.30 (express) with Buffer parior car) p. m. Sunday, 4.30 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 2.00 a. m., 2.00 and 4.30 p. m. Sunday, 6.27 a. m.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

H. P. BALDWIN,

Gen. Pass. Agent.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.



For New York and PhilaGolphia, 8 00 a. m., 12-10, 1-25,
2-38, 416 and 11.30 p. m.

For Honesdale (from Delawara Lackawanna
and western depot), 7.00, 8.30, 10.10 a.m., 12-01
m., 2-17, 5.10 p. m.

For Carbondale and intermediate stations,
5.40, 7.60, 8.30, 10.10 a. m., 12-00 m., 2-17, 3.25,5.10,
6.20 and 9.35 p. m.; from Bridge Street Depot,
2-30 a. m., 3.1-and 11-25 p. m.

Fast express to Abbary, Saratoga, the Adirondack Mountains, Boston and New England
points, 5-40 a. m., arriving at Albary 12.45,
Saratoga 2-25 p. m., and leaving Scranton at 3p. m., arriving at Albary at 5.50 p. m., Saratoga, 12-55 a. m., and Boston, 7.00 a. m.

The only direct route between the coal fields
and Boston. "The Leading Tourists' Route
of America" to the Adirondack Mountain resorts, Lakes George and Champlain, Montreal,
etc.

Time tables showing local and through train

Time tables showing local and through train Time tables showing local and through train service between stations on all divisions Delaware and Hudson system, may be obtained at all Delaware and Hudson ticket offices.

H. G. YOUNG, J. W. BURDIOR, Second Vice President Gen, Pass. Agt.



Janetion, 503 a.m., 130, 8,50 p. m., via E. & W. R. R., 3,41 p. m.

For Elmira and the west via Salamane, via D. & H. R. R. 2,07 a.m., 12,10,6,5 p. m., via D. L. & W. R. R., 8,08 a.m., 1,30 and 6,07 p. m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping or L. V. chair cars on all trains between L. & B. Junetion or Wilkes-Barre and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR Gen. Supp. East Div. Buffalo and Suspension Bridge ROLLIN H. WILBUR, God. Supt. East Div. CHAS. S. Lue. God. Pass. Ag't. Phila. Pa. A.W. NONNEMACHER. Ass't God. Pass. Ag't. South Bothlehem, Pa.

DELAW RE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Trains leave Scranton as follows: Express for New York and all paints East, 1.50, 2.50, or New York and all points East. 1.50, 15, 8.00 and 9.55 a. m.; 12.55 and 3.50 p. m. Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphia of the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.51 a. m.; 11.53 and the South, 2.15, and 3.50 p. m. and 3.50 p. m. Washington and way stations, 3.55 p. m. Washington and way stations, 4.10 p. m.

Washington and way scattons, 5.39 p. m.
Tobyhanna accommodation, 610 p. m.
Expr ss for Binghamton, Oswego, Elmira,
Corning, Bath. Dansville, Mount Morris and
Buffalo, 12.10, 2.15 a. m. and 1.24 p. m., making
close connections at Buffalo to all points in the
West, Northwest and Southwest. Bath accommodation, # a m. Bioghamton and way stations, 12 37 p. m. Nicholson and way stations, 5.45 p. m.

ichoson accommodation, at 4 p. m. and inghamton and Elmira Express, 6.05 p. m. xpress, for Cortland, Syracuse, Cower Express for Cortland, Syracuse, Oswego, tica and Richfield Springs, 245 a.m. and 1.34

Utics and Richfield Springs, 245 a.m. and 1.34 p.m.
Ithaca, 2.15 and Bath 9 a.m. and 1.34 p.m.
For Northumberland, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Bleomsburg and Danville, making close connections at Northumberland for Williamsbort, Harrisburg, Baltimers, Washington and the South.
Northumberland and intermediate station, 600, 250 a.m. and 1.29 and 607 p.m.
Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 8.93 and 11.29 a.m. Plymouth and intermediats stations, 3.50 and 9.38 p.m.
Pullman parlor and sleeping coaches on all express trains.
For detailed information, pockettim; tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office, 328 Lackawannavenue, or depot ticket office.



SCRANTON DIVISION. North Bound. South Bound, 209 207 205 202 204 209 Stations Trains Daily, Ex-3 45 5

Z cept sunday,

P MATTIVE Leave
725 N. Y. Frankila St.
710 West 42nd street
700 Weehawken
P MATTIVE Leave
1 15 Hancock Junction
1 100 Hancock Hancock Starlight Preston Park Poyntelle Belmont Pleasant Mt. Uniondale Forset City Carbondale Mayileld Archibald Winton
Peckville
Olyphant
Dickson
Throop
Providence Park Place 6 10 4 50 11 65 Scranton 8 05 10 30 4 25 P NT MA MLEAVE Arrive A RA M P M

All trains run daily except Sunday.

1 signifies that trains stop or signal for passengers.
Additional trains leave Carbondale for Scranton 1.16 and 3.15 p. m., arriving at Scranton 1.35 and 7.00 Scranton for Carbondale 6.50 and 8.30
Leave Scranton for Carbondale 6.50 and 8.30
arriving at Carbondale at 7.36 and 9.15 p. m.
Fecure rates via Ontario a Western before
purchasing tekets and save money. Day and
kingt Ev press to the West.

J. C. Anderson, Gen. Pass. Agt.

P. Mitoroft, Div. Pass, Agt. Scranton, Pa.

ERIE AND WYOMING VALLEY BAIL Trains leave Scranton for New York and in-termediate points on the Eric railroad at 6.30 a. m. and 5.24 p. m. Also for Honesdale, Hawley and local points at 6.55, 9.45 a.m., and 3.24 p.m. All the above are through trains to and from Honesdale.

from Honestale.

An additional train leaves Scratton for Lake Ariel at 5.25 p.m. and arrives at Scranton from the Lake at 8.40 a.m. and 7.35 p.m.

Trains leave for Wilkes-Barre at 6.43 a.m. and 8.41 p. m.

THE DICKSON MANUFACTURING CO. ECRANTON AND WILKES-BARRE, PA., MANUFACTURERS OF Locomotives and Stationary Engines, Boilers,

HOISTING AND PUMPING MACHINERY. General Office, SCRANTON, PA.